

THORNE'S

No. 4,
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WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Hongkong

PRICE OF ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The following proclamation was issued yesterday as a Government Gazette Extraordinary:-
Francis Henry May,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by sub-clause 10 of Clause III of the Order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria-in-Council made on the 28th day of October, 1890, which was proclaimed in this Colony on the 5th day of August, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may by proclamation prescribe the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail and that any person who after such proclamation shall sell any article of food at a higher price than the price so prescribed shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the said Order and shall on conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Now therefore I, Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby prescribe that the respective maximum prices for which the following articles of food may be sold by retail shall be as follows:-

1. Flour.-
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. \$4.00
per lb. .08
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 3.50
per lb. .07
2. Tinned Milk.-
(a.) Sterilized Condensed Milk, per lb. tin .25
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per lb. tin .25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin .25

Note.-In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, 1 lb. tins of Sweetened Condensed Milk, if paid for in subsidiary coin, shall be at the rate of 32 cents per tin for purchases amounting to \$1 or less.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 18th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEVEN,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save the King.

Notices.

Colonial Secretary's Department.
It is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that Military Practice will be carried out as follows:-

Thursday, 20th August, onwards:-
25th Punjab, Kowloon "A" Range, and 40th Peshawar, King's Park, commencing at 6.30 a.m. daily.

Saturday, 22nd August.-Special Constables, Peak Rifle Range, 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Sunday, 23rd August.-2nd Battalion, D.C.L.I., Peak Rifle Range, from Wong Nei Cheong Gap towards Deep Water Bay and from Middle Gap in a Southerly direction, commencing at 7 a.m.

CLAUDE SEVEN,
Colonial Secretary.
19th August, 1914.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less distressing symptoms, which can be controlled by giving "Chambers' Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy". All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each paroxysm of distress, more than natural and then the child will be comfortable. It is safe and sure. From the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by Chemists and Dispensaries.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Exclusive Agent Wanted.

\$2,000 to \$5,000 Yearly Profit.

We want a man who doesn't think \$2,000 to \$5,000 per year too much to earn. We want a man who can develop in this country a business already established. If you are seeking an opportunity of that kind,

You Are The Man We Want

The Chicago Ferrottype Co., of Chicago, U. S. A., the originators of one minute photography, desire to extend their business in China. They want the services of an exclusive agent who will devote his whole time to the selling of their product and to the development of business throughout China.

This agent will be given sole and exclusive selling rights, full protection in his territory, and co-operation from the manufacturers for the success of the agency. We want an energetic man who knows the value of advertising, correspondence and all modern methods of securing orders by mail and demonstration.

Our agent will be required to handle a complete stock of our one minute picture machines and supplies so that he can fill orders promptly.

We will further require our agent to invest about \$2,000 for a supply of our goods, and these will be sold at a substantial discount allowing a big margin of profit to the agent.

The "Mandel" One Minute Cameras

Are world-renowned and are now being advertised in leading export journals, magazines and newspapers throughout the world.

The "Mandel" Cameras and positive post cards represent a progressive step in photography. By this new process of making photographs, plates, films, printing, dark rooms and all other usual camera accessories are entirely eliminated.

It requires no exceptional ability nor experience for anyone to make successful pictures with the "Mandel" Cameras.

We manufacture all the supplies for operating our cameras, thus the supply business alone will create enormous sales and profits for our agent.

The market is unlimited and the profits to be earned by our agent will be determined largely upon his own energy and business ability.

If you believe that you can meet all the requirements as set forth in the foregoing announcement, write without delay, giving your age, business, experience and all particulars that will assist us in deciding if you are the man who will profit most as our agent.

The Chicago Ferrottype Co.,

Ferrottype Bldg., 513, Laflin Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

References: R. G. Dun & Co., Foreman Bros. Banking Co. of Chicago, U. S. A., and all other large mercantile houses, banks and transportation companies doing international business.

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"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUN. ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3. pcs. for Post Card.

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WANTED A Young, Energetic CHINESE, knowing ENGLISH-an industrial salesman in paper and stationery; also knowing HINDI, Import and export goods.

Apply to R. P. VASANTIA, Shamoon.

Hongkong, August 18, 1914. 932

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIKI.

The first (1913) edition is already issued. BIOGRAPHIES of over 6,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudice.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is 300 (12/-) or 80 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 cents to Korea and China 40 cents and to Europe & America 70 cents or 35 cents.

It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:-

"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western practically almost to the last detail. But 'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kuriki is a skilful editor and has done his work well."

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office, No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

766

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1820.

IRON STEEL METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Importers of Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and 37, Hise Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515, Hongkong, September 4, 1913.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

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WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

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Surgeon Dentist.

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 19th AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'. 8 A.M. 'HONAM'.

5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'. 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'.

THURSDAY, 20th AUG. ST.

8 A.M. 'HONAM'. 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'.

5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'. 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

The attention of the travelling public is drawn to the comfort offered by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (leave at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available at all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SU'YAI'. S.S. 'TAISHAN'.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M. and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.-The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'HOISANG'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SALNAM', 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANNING', 588 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the day at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong of vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SABUL". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodations and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office Office.

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MANAGER.

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ADJACENTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.

Roof Garden.

Terms - From \$5 per day. Max.

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P. O. FRUTTER,

Manager.

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NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

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THE CARLTON HOTEL

Recently Renovated and Refurnished.

Self-Contained Suites of Apartments with Private Bath-rooms attached. Luxuriously Furnished Lounge, Drawing and Writing Rooms.

PERFECT ACQUITTION.

Under Personal Management of

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Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

"NESTOR"

Sanitary Fluid.

Reliable Disinfectant.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing floors, &c., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

PER PINT TIN 50 CENTS

PER GALLON TIN \$2.00

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS.

A SPECIALITY.

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ICE HOUSE HONGKONG.

NEW SHIPMENT

Government guaranteed 1st Grade Butter. Packed specially in Australia for us. Absolutely Best Imported. None Better quality made.

75 cents per lb.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING PROCURABLE IN ANY CLASS

RESTAURANT IN THE EAST TRY THE

ALEXANDRA CAFE

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECOGNIZED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 43, COMMERCE ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 469.
Shipyards, Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 534.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1913

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(Established 1864)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Cantrell and Cochrane's Dry Ginger Ale.

The most refreshing non-alcoholic drink obtainable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING AND PALATABLE drink particularly suited for Tonic and Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1 per doz. Splits 60 cts. per doz.

PYERIS.

Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.

Pints - \$0.85 per doz. Splits - \$0.50 per doz. Splits.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

Pints - \$0.85 per doz. Splits - \$0.50 per doz. Splits.

DRY GINGER ALE.

Fragrant, aromatic, dry. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints - \$1.00 per doz. Splits - \$0.60 per doz. Splits.

Do Yourself A Good Turn

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Boots & Shoes

THE ACME OF COMFORT

We stock them in

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Smart Shapes in all Leathers for

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Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

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Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

Prescriptions ACCURATELY DISPENSED.

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 27, 1914.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Clothing to the value of \$22, the property of S. A. Tolado, has been stolen from 230 Queen's Road East.

The s.s. Senang, recently launched at Kowloon Dock, is completed and will sail south in a few days in command of Capt. Kocka.

An Indian named Boota has been sent to Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his head and mouth caused by a fall in Queen's Road yesterday.

A stocking weaving factory in the Rua do Campo, Macao, was destroyed by fire on Monday. As the fire brigade was lately disbanded, it was over an hour before any apparatus arrived.

The T. K. K. steamer Nippon Maru (Capt. A. G. Stary) which is due at Yokohama to-day, has been taken over by the Japanese Government, and her sailings are indefinitely cancelled.

The Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt will be glad to receive magazines, books, games, etc., for distribution among the troops. Gifts should be addressed to Mr. Cooper-Hunt at Montpelier, 2, Queen's Gardens, Peak Road.

From a Home paper dated July 21: "The first squadron of the German North Sea Fleet is to pay a visit to Portsmouth as a return compliment to the visit of the British men-of-war at Kiel during the regatta."

A betrothal between the tenth son of President Yuan and the daughter of the Premier is now being arranged. The President has thirteen sons, and the third eldest have been married. The fourth will be married on the 24th. The 6th, 8th, 7th, 8th and 9th have all been betrothed.

Cross examining a police witness in the Criminal Sessions this morning as to his outlook upon a particular point in the bank conspiracy charge Mr. Jenkins, counsel for the prisoner caused a ripple of merriment when he observed "Well, I am a policeman, and I don't look at it in that way."

At Bixley, the China Cup, presented in 1914 by the Volunteers in China, and now put up for teams of 10 Territorial from counties, was won by a team representing the county of London. The conditions were a "straight shoot" of 10 rounds a man at 600 yards, highest possible score 500. The winners scored 435, Glasgow 447, and Lancashire 444.

FILIPINOS AND THE WAR.

The issue of "The Philippine Republic" to hand contains the following:-

PHILIPPINE LOYALTY TO ENGLAND. The Philippine Republic is very much pleased to get the information that several Filipinos have volunteered as "Special Constables" in this Colony to offer their services to the British government under the present circumstances.

The gallant attitude of our countrymen should not surprise us. Driven away from their country by force of circumstances to these picture rocks, and seeing here for a long time, many of them have created affections and interests in this small island, and, naturally, though foreigners, they cannot remain indifferent in the actual armed conflict sustained by the nation who is giving them a generous hospitality. This island is the second home of a good bunch of Filipinos.

Besides all this, Hongkong is an historical island of pleasant remembrance to the Filipinos. This island has given shelter to José Rizal, José Ma. Bas, Mariano Ponce, Sixto Lopez, and many others persecuted in the Philippines for political motives, and in this island Emilio Aguinaldo and other leaders of our Revolution sought refuge when they were banished from the Philippines. There is still more. In Hongkong, the Filipinos have always been treated with true justice and exquisite courtesy, and, under the glorious Union Jack they found liberty, tranquility, and protection of which they are not entitled to in their own country. Why, therefore, should we not be loyal to a government which gives this kind of treatment even to the poor banished?

Don Francisco Puy Margall, the great Spanish statesman and profound thinker, wrote in certain occasions: "The war is not legitimate whenever its object is not the emancipation of peoples or to open a path which the egoisms of nations have shut up to Humanity. Noble war was that which took off the Greeks from the power of Turkey and that which France has waged against Europe so as to guarantee the rights of man. Noble were those wars which demolished the gates of the Bosphorus shut up to the commerce of the whole world."

We quite agree to the opinion of the wise republicans. But in the actual European configuration, we find justification, to Great Britain's attitude. Mr. Asquith, the English Premier, said the other day in the House of Commons:-

"The Government has full consciousness of the terrible consequences of war, and the country might be well-assured that the Government was confident in nothing but the sword in a just cause, we were fighting, firstly, to fulfil an international obligation, and, secondly, to vindicate the principle that small nations must not be crushed in defiance of international good faith at the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering Power. Great Britain was standing in defence of the main essence of the vital civilization of the world."

the submarine is essentially a weapon of defence, and British naval tactics must be offensive. Consequently the surface vessel, and particularly the battleship, is of vital consequence to our naval supremacy. At the same time the battleship must be protected from the torpedo, the weapon of the submarine boat. Whether this can be best done by placing armour on the outer surface of the ship below the water-line, or by constructing a series of internal armoured bulkheads, longitudinal and horizontal, as advocated by Mr. Owens, the fact remains that armour of effective resisting power, and yet of light weight, must be evolved, preferably of the "elastic" type. That being so, it is important that the armour-plate makers in Great Britain, who have ever been to the forefront in the evolution of improvements, should be encouraged if our battleships are to be able to resist attack by the submarine-borne torpedo.

THE WAR.

THE news to hand that the British Expeditionary Force has arrived on the Continent seems rather belated, as we were able about a week ago to make such an announcement. Kenter's telegram, which we publish to-day, evidently refers to the arrival of the whole of the Force, and the probability is that the Press Bureau allowed every opportunity for the proper settlement of the Force on foreign soil, to be made before making the announcement. Be that as it may, it is very gratifying to know officially that Great Britain is now in a position to aid, on land as well as on sea, our gallant allies—France and Belgium—who have been acquiring themselves so admirably during the past fortnight. By insisting upon passing through Belgium, Germany virtually acknowledged her inability to cope successfully with the French on the French frontier. Probably Germany had other reasons, one of which evidently was that she had little to fear from Belgian opposition. She also, doubtless, thought that the ports of Antwerp and Ostend would be very useful to her when the time came for the great struggle with Great Britain, for it is well-known that for years Germany has looked with envious eyes upon the Belgian coast, knowing it to be suitable for her naval purposes. How greatly Germany has erred may be amply seen already, and it is no empty prediction to state that her errors will be more evident as time passes. Already she has met with reverse after reverse on land; has not been able to penetrate—at least for any length of time—into Belgian or French territory and has been beaten back by superior military skill and strategy. On sea, though it has not yet been officially announced, it is clear that she is practically impotent—being bottled up in her own harbours by the British Fleet. And thus while practically hors de combat her merchant vessels—many of which have been captured—are unable to move from the neutral ports in which they have taken refuge. Those that do venture forth can do so only at the very great risk of being captured by a British or French warship. As we write, news reaches us that the Russians have occupied "fixed points" of German territory with the greatest success and have taken hundreds of prisoners. Unquestionably, the proud bearing of the Teutons has received a rude shock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

W. Ramsay, who has been before the Court on several occasions, was yesterday found unconscious in Pedder Street and removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The shop-keeper of 148 Wing Lok Street, named Leung Wong Fung, has reported to the police that he entrusted his fooki, Leung Lung with \$70 with which he was instructed to buy another shop-keeper. The fooki apparently did not pay the money and has since disappeared.

Mr. Ellis, the manager of the "Edna" Cinema Company, has handed to H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton a cheque for \$126.40 to be devoted to the relief of suffering caused by the West River floods. This generous donation represents the proceeds of a cinematograph performance given in the Canton Club Theatre under the auspices of the Consul-General. The cheque has been sent to the Honorary Treasurer, West River Flood Relief Fund, Hongkong.

HONGKONG TRADE IN 1913.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTH CHINA.

(From "The London and China Express" of July 24.)

An excellent review of the trade of Hongkong and district in 1913 is made by the United States Consul-General Geo. E. Anderson, who, in the course of his remarks, makes some interesting observations on the general financial and commercial conditions prevailing in China. He states:-

The import and export trade of Hongkong in 1913 equalled the average for the last ten years, in spite of conditions which at one time threatened to make the year one of the worst in the recent history of South China. During the middle portions of the year all South China was in the throes of a revolution, and the two provinces of China most directly tributary to Hongkong in a trade way declared their complete independence of the central government at Peking.

Throughout the entire year there were serious disturbances which made settled conditions in the interior impossible. The natural outcome was a general restriction of production, and especially of credits, which had a most unfavourable influence upon the general volume of trade. Perhaps the most unfavourable feature was the increasing discount of the provincial paper currency issued all over China by the various provinces during and after the revolution. In South China most of this paper had less than two-thirds of its face value. In many lines of import and export the margin of loss involved in the use of this paper currency was sufficient to overcome all normal profits. This condition was particularly noticeable in such staple articles as flour and kerosene, in which the United States is particularly interested.

HIGH EXCHANGE.—UNSATISFACTORY HARVESTS.

The exchange value of silver remained high and steady during the whole of the year, thus making it possible for the Chinese consumer to buy many lines of foreign produce which in years of normal exchange are denied him by their prohibitive cost. The high exchange value would not have been realized. On the other hand, it reduced profits on exports to a minimum, and the trade in several staple like metals and matings was a matter of handling business without profit, and sometimes at a loss.

The year's harvest in China was less satisfactory than had been anticipated. There was a shortage in the crop of tea; the bean crop of Manchuria was only about 70 per cent. of the normal; the cotton crop was only fair; the wheat crop was small and the grain poor; and while the silk crop was rather good, especially in the south, it brought less to the country as a whole than might reasonably have been expected. The rice crop was generally satisfactory, though prices were low because of the abundant rice harvests in other portions of the Far East. All these unfavourable factors visibly affected Hongkong trade both directly in the volume of imports and exports, and indirectly in their influence upon Far Eastern finance.

The improving conditions of China's national finances, as shown by the fact that the revenues of the Central Government have been sufficient to serve all foreign loans, as well as the Boxer indemnity, had much to do with restoring confidence in all lines of trade. Such improving conditions are felt at once in Hongkong's great banking institutions and affect the port's trade.

EXCHANGE UNFAVOURABLE TO TRADE.

The course of exchange during the year was distinctly unfavourable to trade, representing an almost uniform downward tendency. The actual rate of silver exchange for the year was high, the average rate being 48 cents gold, which was sufficiently high to stimulate imports under normal conditions. On the other hand, the falling exchange enabled many lines of exports to be moved which could not be moved at the higher rates. Local conditions, however, minimized the influence of these general tendencies, and operated to control trade to a greater degree than is possible usually.

In imports, high exchange made a very fair record possible in most lines. Cotton piece goods were imported in average quantity at fair prices, and cotton yarn reported about the same volume during the year. Flour was imported in somewhat less quantity than last year, but still in large volume at fair prices. Kerosene had a good trade during the year, in spite of the many difficulties encountered, and the prices were very remunerative. There was less volume of trade in sundries, machinery, and similar goods, except electrical appliances, which showed an unusually good trade. There was a fair year in sugar and a good year in rice.

SATISFACTORY EXPORT TRADE.

The exports of China as a whole have shown a steady decrease since 1911, when the revolution and resultant troubles led to a decrease instead of the usual annual increase. A further decline was experienced in 1912, and the year 1913, according to preliminary figures, will show a still further decrease. Both internal troubles and the high course of exchange have led to this result, the former being responsible for much of the decreased export of tea and cotton, while the latter operated to reduce gold prices in terms of the silver with which producers have had to deal. These general conditions all over China operated in full force in Hongkong.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Amongst recent arrivals at the Hotel Victoria is Mr. G. T. Atkins of Hongkong. Among recent arrivals at the Hotel Metropole are Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Jordan of Hongkong, and Mr. A. E. Benton and Mr. W. L. Gerard of Shanghai.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on 18th inst. the following were elected non-resident Fellows:—Dr. H. J. Gibbs and Mr. Hayes Marriott, Singapore; Mr. Vincent Sorby, Hongkong; Mr. Harvey Chevallier, Kuala Lumpur; Mr. J. B. Bownes, and Mr. J. P. Swettenham, F.M.S.

The Royal Scots 3rd Hampshire and Wiltshire Regiments have been permitted to bear the honorary distinction of "Peking, 1860," on their regimental colours. "The London and China Gazette" of July 24.

To immediate sale, and the export of some commodities, like silk in the Pearl River delta, was hastened by the necessity on the part of the producer of getting it out of danger of piracy and pillage. In fact, considering prices in most lines of produce, it was but only the extreme necessity of securing ready money which has made export business in anything like the usual volume possible in South China in the last two years. Fortunately for the South China producer, the world's markets have had special need of several products from this region, and have been willing to pay prices above the average for them.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

The financial year in Hongkong, which by reason of the commanding position of the colony's banking institutions reflects in a large degree the financial and banking life of the Far East, was satisfactory. The local banks had a profitable year, both in exchange and ordinary banking. Considerable sums of money were locked up in the stock of silver held in Shanghai and Hongkong for portions of the year as a result of the political disturbances. These disturbances also restricted credits which reduced the volume of business of the banks in some lines. However, practically all of the banks paid a substantial dividend. Insurance companies, which are of large concern in Hongkong, report a prosperous year.

The chief unfavourable factor in the year's finances and its trade in general was in the troubles growing out of the issues of paper currency by the various provincial governments in South China, particularly by the Government of Kwangtung Province. The issue of all such notes in China, according to a public statement issued in Peking, aggregated \$139,571,965 local currency. In some parts of the country they circulated at par or substantially at par, but in most provinces they circulated at a discount which at times represented more than half their face value. Most of the latter part of the year the notes at Canton circulated at about 60 per cent. of their face value, and the natural result was widespread discontent and demoralization. The inflation of prices, especially for foreign goods, the avoidance of contracts, the restriction of credits, and all other ills usually attending such a monetary circulation, were keenly felt and were especially effective in their results on the sale of staples like American flour and kerosene.

IMPORTS OF MACHINERY.

Imports of machinery in many lines showed a fair record for 1913. Perhaps the greatest increase in business was in the line of textile machinery, especially in knitting and sewing machines, and in various equipment for underwear and hosiery mills now operating in increasing number all over South China. There was also an increase in equipment for some of the cotton mills of South and Central China through Hongkong firms. The imports of electrical machinery and equipment of all sorts were the largest in the history of the trade, and for a time during the year assumed the nature of a boom. The use of electricity for all purposes is increasing generally among the Chinese in Hongkong and nearby ports, and the demand for small plants, lamps, and appliances of all sorts has been unusually strong. During the year important extensions of service were made in Canton and vicinity, in Kowloon, Amoy, and other ports, much of the business being done through Hongkong houses. The demand for electric fans and similar conveniences was especially strong, and American manufacturers had much the larger share of the trade.

MOTORS AND AUTOMOBILES.

There is a small but increasing demand for motors for various purposes, and the use of machinery in various factories in Hongkong is increasing. Power is being introduced in small concerns, such as boat-building establishments, rice mills, furniture factories, etc., and this is creating a demand for electrical or internal combustion motors, and for pulleys, belting, and similar machinery supplies. The business of the past year in all these lines was far above the average, and will doubtless increase with further developments in industrial lines.

Imports of automobiles during the past year, while in no great volume because of the limited use for such vehicles in Hongkong, were greater than all other years combined. Three years ago the arrival of a motor car in Hongkong was occasion for extended discussion, and considerable opposition on the part of less progressive people in the community. In spite of the fact that the colony is largely a mountainous island without roads suitable for motor car use, and arrangements are being made for establishing an automobile service on the mainland.

Roads are gradually being extended and strengthened, and there will probably be a still larger number of machines in use in another season. American machines have much the advantage in the market as present, and they constitute by far the greater portion of those now in use. Germany continues in the export trade.

The chief unfavourable factors in the export trade were the high course of exchange, which reduced the prices of many commodities in silver, and the many disturbances which interfered with production. It is remarkable that so many of the export industries were able to keep going in spite of difficulties, but the fact that these difficulties existed, was an increase in shipments of goods, however, in many cases forced products

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

At the end of the year Admiral Sir George Colledge will complete his tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet. He will be succeeded in this post—the most important executive command in the Navy—by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, at present Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty, who, we may recall, saw active service in the expedition for the relief of the Peking Legations, when he acted as chief officer to Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour.

Major A. Delacombe, Army Pay Department, in London, has been appointed for duty at Hongkong. The Royal Scots 3rd Hampshire and Wiltshire Regiments have been permitted to bear the honorary distinction of "Peking, 1860," on their regimental colours. "The London and China Gazette" of July 24.

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STOCKS.—REAL ESTATE VALUES.—BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The bad condition of Chinese currency and disturbed conditions in South China generally led to widespread investment by Chinese in stocks and securities of all sorts in Hongkong, particularly in industrial and financial concerns under foreign organization and control. Nearly all stocks listed on the Hongkong exchange increased in value during the year largely for this reason, though most Hongkong concerns also prospered, and thus improved the value of their stocks and securities.

The Chinese stock market is still suffering somewhat from the effects of the rubber boom of four years ago, and one of the unfavourable features of the year was a general decline in the price of shares of rubber companies operating in the East Indies and the Malay States in which Hongkong and Shanghai institutions are still somewhat interested. In Hongkong there has been a constant appreciation of real estate values during the past three years as a result of the influx of Chinese from South China who are anxious to escape troubles attending political disturbances. This had led to sharp advances in rents, causing great embarrassment to people of the less well-to-do classes, many of them being forced far out of the city in an effort to secure suitable quarters at rentals within their means.

Another effect of this influx of Chinese has been a large increase in building operations. During the past year a considerable number of new structures of importance have been undertaken in Hongkong, while the number of new buildings under construction is the largest in many years. There has been a constant improvement in the character of the dwellings constructed, though in a general way much in this line is yet to be attained.

In the 13th century a monk named Hsuan-tsang, of the Lohan Monastery in Brainerd, wrote a book in Latin, concerning the future destiny of Germany for many centuries. This work is styled "Valdium, Lohinense" and it is in verse. The monk seems to have foretold the defeat of Jena and the reclamation of the German Empire in 1814. He also foretold the downfall of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the German Empire in 1914. It is selected as the last of the prophecy to all on the Imperial throne.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

JAPAN TO RESPECT CHINA'S INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY.

SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

FRESH VICTORIES OF THE RUSSIANS, FRENCH AND SERBIANS.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO THE ARMY.

JAPAN'S GUARANTEE TO CHINA.

TO ACT ONLY AT KIAOCHOW.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Aug. 17, 10.45 p.m. It is officially stated that Japan will respect the independence and integrity of China and act only in the China Sea at Kiaochow, except in the protection of Japanese shipping.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SUCCESSFUL LANDING IN FRANCE.

London, Aug. 17, 10.20 p.m. Our London correspondent also telegraphs that it is officially announced that the British Expeditionary Force has landed safely in France.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO THE ARMY.

His Majesty the King, in a message to the troops, says:—"You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honour of my Empire. Belgium, whose country we pledged to defend, has been attacked and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe. I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. 'Duty' is your watchword, and I know that your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest, and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts. I pray God may bless you and guard you, and bring you home victorious."

EARL KITCHENER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TROOPS.

Earl Kitchener has issued instructions which every expeditionary soldier has to keep with his paybook.

His Lordship says:—"You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King, to help our French comrades against invasion from the common enemy. You have to perform a task needing your courage, your energy and your patience."

Remember that the honour of the British Army depends on your individual conduct. Be it your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle. The operations in which you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and in Belgium in the true character of a British soldier.

Be invariably courteous, considerate and kind, and never do anything likely to injure or destroy property. Always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust. Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound, so keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. In this new experience, you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations; and while treating all women with perfect courtesy you should avoid any intimacy.

Do your duty bravely, fear God and honour the King.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY GERMAN TERRITORY.

London, Aug. 18, 3.10 p.m. The Russians have occupied five points of German territory. They are meeting with the greatest success and have taken hundreds of prisoners.

BRITISH MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

London, Aug. 18, 8.55 p.m. It is officially stated that General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., will command an Army Corps of the Expeditionary Force in succession to Lieut.-General Sir James Moncrieff Grierson, K.C.B.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

London, Aug. 17, 10.15 p.m. The Official Press Bureau announces that the Expeditionary Force, as detailed for foreign service, has been safely landed on French soil. The embarkation, transportation and disembarkation of men and stores alike, were carried through with the greatest precision and without a single casualty.

The Press Bureau adds that Lord Kitchener desired to state that he and the country were under the greatest obligation to the Press for the loyalty with which all reference to the movement of the Expeditionary Force had been suppressed.

It is officially notified that no information whatever regarding the movements or destination of the Expeditionary Force must be published subsequent to disembarkation. The English Press correspondents are requested to quit Belgium. No correspondents will be allowed with the British Force for some time.

The Expeditionary Force consists of 200,000 men, all of whom, apparently, have arrived on the Continent. To land so large a force fully equipped in every respect in less than a fortnight and without a single casualty, says "much" for British Army organization and augurs well for our success.—[Ed.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

DESULTORY FIGHTING BETWEEN BRITISH AND GERMAN VESSELS.

London, Aug. 19, 1.35 a.m. The Press Bureau announces that there was desultory fighting during the day between British patrolling squadron flotillas and German reconnoitring cruisers.

No losses are reported or claimed. A certain liveliness is apparent in the Southern area of the North Sea.

LIEGE FORTS HOLDING OUT.

London, Aug. 19, 1.35 a.m. Official French despatches state that all the Liege Forts are holding out.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESSES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

London, Aug. 18, 8.40 p.m. President Wilson, in an "Address to the American People" warns them against "That deepest and subtlest breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship and out of passionately taking sides."

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

It is known that President Wilson looks with "disfavour" upon attempts to embroil the United States and Japan.

GOLD INFLUX CONTINUES.

London, Aug. 18, 8.40 p.m. The gold influx into the Bank of England since Saturday amounts to £1,250,000.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

London, Aug. 18. H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, who is a Major in the 2nd Life Guards, is going on active service.

[The Prince was formerly in the 7th Hussars and the Royal Horse Guards. His Highness served in the Matabeleland campaign in 1890, and in the South African war 1899-1900. On both occasions he was mentioned in despatches and in the South African war was the D.S.O.—Ed.]

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE REPORTED TO BE WOUNDED.

London, Aug. 18, 2.10 p.m. A report has reached Paris that the German Crown Prince, who is attached to the First Cavalry Division, has been wounded and placed in hospital at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Kaiser has proceeded there to see the Prince.

THE FRENCH ADVANCING ON STRASSBURG.

London, Aug. 18, 2.10 p.m. France is making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. "She" has gained a distance of from 10 to 20 kilometres all along the frontier from Châmbrey to Belfort, and is advancing strongly in some of the valleys, particularly on Strassburg.

GERMANS ENTRENCHING ALONG THE BELGIAN BATTLE-FRONT.

London, Aug. 18. The Germans, during the last few days, have been entrenching themselves along the Belgian battle-front.

BRUSSELS PREPARES FOR DEFENCE.

London, Aug. 18, 4.30 a.m. Hasty measures, such as the erection of barricades, are being taken to defend Brussels against a sudden cavalry raid.

SERVIAN ROUT THE AUSTRIANS.

London, Aug. 18, 10.55 a.m. The Servians have routed the Austrians near Shabatz. They annihilated three Austrian regiments, captured fourteen guns and great quantities of war material. The Servians are pursuing the enemy.

POLISH ENCOURAGEMENT FOR RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 18, 4.30 a.m. A Warsaw message says that Polish political and social representatives have sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, a telegram expressing their loyalty, and their longing for a Russian victory in the fight against the common enemy.

THE TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

London, Aug. 17, 6.20 p.m. The Tsar and Tauris have gone to Moscow to attend the solemn invocation of blessing on the Russian arms. The Tsar will walk to church among the people, unattended, and will return similarly to the Kremlin, from which place he will leave to join the armies.

WAR INSURANCE RATES.

London, Aug. 17, 6.20 p.m. The Government's war insurance rate stands at 3 per cent.

GERMAN TROOPS' DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT OF BRAZILIANS.

London, Aug. 18, 4.30 p.m. A telegram from Rio de Janeiro says that Brazil has asked Germany for explanations and to be informed of the punishment meted out to the guilty persons for their treatment of Senhor Campos, ex-President of São Paulo, who with his wife, are alleged to have been brutally beaten with the butt ends of rifles by German soldiers and then thrown over the Swiss frontier.

BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY MOVE TO BRUSSELS.

London, Aug. 18, 4.30 p.m. The Belgian Royal family, with the exception of the King who is with his army, and a portion of the Government, together with the Legations, have moved to Brussels.

TSINGTAO AND ITS FOREIGNERS.

Anti-British Feeling.

CHONGCHOW, Aug. 10.

The British subjects who were at Tsingtao have all been ordered away by the resident Vice-Consul, who has been instructed to depart himself as soon as his duty here is over. Even if no such order had been issued, the strength of the anti-British feeling at present manifested in Tsingtao would have made it very unwise for Britons to remain there. In one case a party of Britons who were staying at a large pension were completely ostracized by the German guests who were staying there. A few days ago an English lady entered one of the large stores to make some purchases, but before she could state her needs she was roughly ordered out of the shop by the German proprietor.

All German hotels for services with the colours are being mobilized. There were, in the ordinary course, although there is no via, who are still in civilian clothes, and being drilled daily on the parade ground.

All visitors, of whatever nationality, have been ordered away from the cottages at this Hotel, which would be in the direct line of fire in the event of fighting taking place. The Strand Hotel has also been closed for the same reason.

Some nights ago an attack on Tsingtao was expected for elaborate precautions were made. Not a single light of any description was allowed anywhere along the whole coast, and as soon as it became dark the streets everywhere were entirely deserted and the whole town became like a city of the dead. But nothing happened, and, by morning, people began to breathe freely once more.

UNREST AMONG CHINESES. News of war has given rise to many wild rumours amongst the Chinese in the West.

Kind of silver dollars are no longer usable in the ordinary commerce, although there is no difficulty experienced in getting them exchanged at the D. A. Bank. N. O. Daily News.

BANK CONSPIRACY CASE.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The trial was continued this morning at Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Campbell, acting Chief Justice, of Antonio Filomano Remedios, indicted on a charge of conspiring with Reginald Oliverio Gutierrez to defraud the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on April 19th, 1914, and on various other dates between that and June 27th.

Remedios was formerly employed by Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. and Gutierrez was in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. G. C. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Messer), prosecutor, and Mr. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. Crow (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings), defended.

The Jury was Messrs. N. Drummond, G. W. Powell, E. Abraham, A. D. Openhaw, T. W. McKay, G. Lee, J. A. Tiggart, J. F. Fane.

Gutierrez, who turned King's evidence, continued the story of his dealings with Remedios, under examination by Mr. Alabaster. Describing a meeting with Remedios at the Carlton Hotel on May 4 he said it lasted from after dinner till 1 a.m. On the 3th he saw Remedios at Messrs. Jardine Matheson's office and at this meeting a letter was prepared. Witness subsequently handed Remedios an envelope addressed to "Richardson, Singapore," and he put two letters into it. Some time during the month witness received a letter from Remedios; he kept it in his pocket until the day he was arrested, when he tore it up. The letter produced, fragments pasted on a piece of paper, was the one he referred to.

Mr. Alabaster, quoting names in the letter, asked witness to whom they referred. Witness replied that he was "Stoker," defendant was "Dolphine" and "Suzanne" was a man named Ferreira.

Mr. Alabaster read a portion of the torn letter, in which reference was made to the defendant (who wrote it) having waited all day for the "Stoker." As he did not appear, he added, "we went for a joy-ride." Defendant also wrote that he received a telegram from Ferreira and also a letter, in which "Richardson" said he would agree to the proposal regarding the letter of credit, and would send for Anderson (Cullinan) for him to explain the matter to him.

Witness was next questioned as to communications which have passed between himself and prisoner in the jail.

Mr. Alabaster: During the past few days you have been in Victoria Jail—Yes. How any communication passed between you there?—Yes.

Tell us how it began.—He asked me to turn my evidence otherwise he would tell a lot of lies, and the witnesses would get seven years in jail.

When did he say this?—On many occasions.

In the jail?—Yes. Has he said anything else to you there?—On Thursday last between 12 and 1 o'clock he passed my cell and gave me a piece of paper.

Mr. Alabaster read the communication, which was identified by witness, as follows: "Dear Reggie, I was just in a long talk with my solicitor and he says if you turn the evidence everybody will get off, so I hope you will play the game and make arrangements, but don't be afraid." On the other side was the injunction, "Destroy this after reading."

Mr. Jenkins then opened his cross-examination. In reply to his questions witness said it was correct that for some days he stood in the dock at the Magistrates' Court, prisoner, and heard the evidence given against him. It was telling badly against you, wasn't it?—Not exactly.

Did you hear the magistrate say that so far as he could see there was no evidence against Remedios?—Yes.

Do you know that it was immediately after that statement that you turned King's evidence?—No.

Why did you turn King's evidence?—Until this question had been repeated several times witness did not answer but eventually he replied, "Because I had told Mr. Messer that I wrote the photographed letter."

Who suggested that you should turn King's evidence?—Nobody.

To whom did you suggest it?—To my solicitor.

Witness further said that he did not expect to gain anything for taking up this position. He admitted that it was he who suggested the forging of the letter of credit and gave the details for it. The only letter which was an ordinary handwriting was in his handwriting and was signed by him. He wrote one letter to "Richardson" and addressed two envelopes to him.

Witness was asked to explain why it was that the two letters put in the envelope addressed to "Richardson, Post Reston, Singapore," reached "Richardson" in an envelope addressed to 4 Duroviers Road, Singapore, and he replied that defendant must have re-addressed the letters after witness gave them to him.

Witness was then asked the true story, witness declared that he did not address letters for defendant, but when he wrote the envelopes he was addressing them for his own letters, written by himself. He did not expect his arrest, but he tore up the letters two or three days before, and threw them under his desk.

Mr. Jenkins: The only two letters which distinctly dealt with the fraud, are those which you put into the envelope which you had addressed to him. The others are about women and other matters?—Yes.

Questioning witness about the torn letter Mr. Jenkins asked him who placed the fragments together. Witness said he did, and Mr. Jenkins added "I suppose you enjoyed doing it; it revived old scenes?"

Witness did not reply. Later on he was asked why his initials and address appeared on the back of each of his envelopes to "Richardson" and answered that defendant asked him to do it.

Mr. Jenkins: And you did it like a lamb! Your case is, I suppose, that defendant was the master mind, that he was convincing the whole of the correspondence and receiving answers from "Richardson," and yet you put your name and address on the back!

Witness maintained silence. In reply to further questions he said that in addition to his position in the office of Jardine Matheson and Co., defendant carried on a hardware import business for a number of years at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but he did not know if his financial position was good. Witness was personally often a little hard up, but had not borrowed money from defendant.

Mr. Jenkins: You have had heavy expenses to meet in connection with material brought in by others?—Yes. Witness did not reply.

His Lordship: I don't think there is any objection to your speaking out plainly. The witness will understand the better.

(Continued on page 2.)

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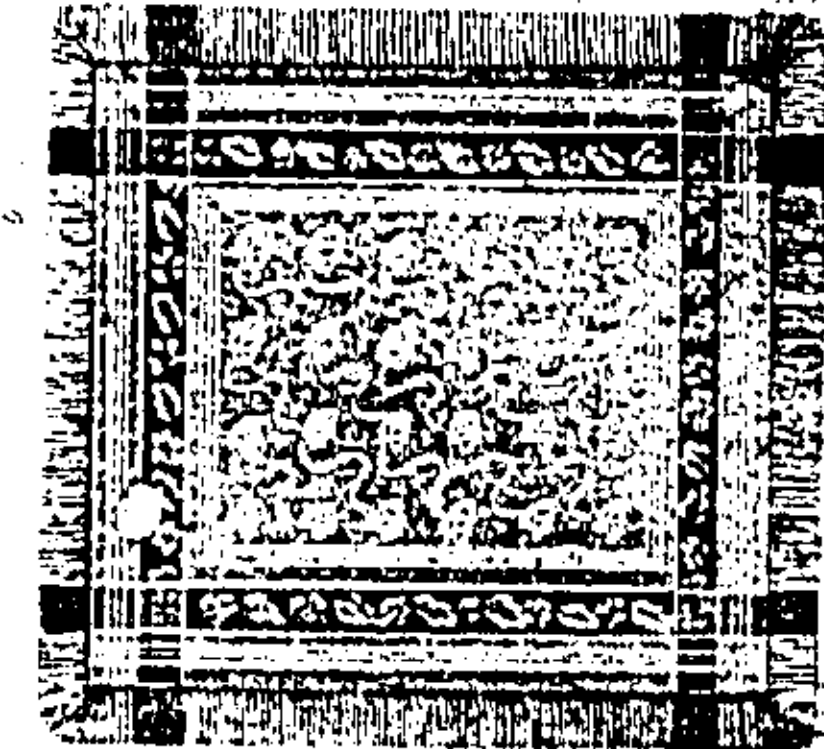
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FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'DAIUN MARU'Capt. K. Murakami.....Sunday 23rd August, at Noon.

S.S. 'DAIGI MARU'Capt. S. Tokeshige.....Sunday 30th August, at Noon.

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Reduced rates to all points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	
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DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Rail-	
ways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.	

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE

Captain A. JEE, having arrived from the
 above day of the steamer's arrival here after
 which days they cannot be recognised.
 No Claims will be admitted after the 24th
 instant will be left in the Godowns, and all
 Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th
 instant will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
 SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, August 17, 1914.

THE Co's Steamship Namsang, having

signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remain-
ing on board after 4 p.m. the 18th inst.

will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected

Bill of Lading will be countersigned
by:—

Salmon,—Ma Yau	lb	32	馬友
Shark,—Sa Yu		8	

Skate, — Po Yu	10	魚
Shrimps, — Ha	24	魚

肉食

Almonds, - Hang Yan	lb 50	杏仁
Apples (California) - Kam San Ping Kow	30	金山蘋果
(Chiefco) - Tai Chou Ping Kwe	—	天津蘋果
Small, - Ho! Tung	—	海棠
Custard - Pau Lai Chi	each	海栗
Bananas, (fragrant, Canton) - San Shing	lb 4	省城香蕉
Heng Chiu	—	山蕉
Bananas, (bridal) - Mexico, - San Heung Chiu	4	山蕉
Chestnuts, Chinese, - Poong Lut	—	山栗
Caribbula, - Yeung To	10	楊子
Chestnuts, - Yeh Tse	each 12	椰子
Chestnuts, China - Ning Moon	lb 6	椰子
America, - Kam San Ning Moon	5	金山椰子
Cheese Dried, - Lai Chi, small Stone	lb 30	荔枝乾
Fresh	—	荔枝
Citrus, (Saloon) - Sai Kun, L'uz Moon, each	8	西貢檸檬
L'uz, Manila, - Lai Sun Moon	—	呂宋檸檬
L'uz, (small) - San Ouk Tse	doz	山檸檬
Oranges, (Canton) - Sau-hing Tim Chang lb	5	省城甜橙
Orange Sweet, - Tim Chang	—	甜橙
Orange, (American), - Kam San Shoo Lo	—	金山雪梨
(Canton), Cooking, - Si Lay	10	沙梨
Pear, - Fa Sang	10	花梨
Pineapples Large, - Hung Tse	27	紅柿
Pine-apples, 1st quality - Poon Ti Paw Lo each	12	本地波羅
2nd	10	中等波羅
Pine-apples, - Tai Chou	lb 3	大波羅
Pine-apples, - Swatow, Hong Lai	each 10	紅梨
Pine-apples, Siam, - Chiu Lo Yau	each 16	暹羅芳柿
Shanghai, - Lo Kwai	—	上海芳柿
Pine-apples, - Hop To	lb 15	桃
Green, - Sang Hop To	—	生合桃
Water Melon, - Kom, San Sai Kwa, each	3	金山西瓜
(Cheong) - Sai Kwa	—	西瓜
Pine-apples, - Sang Po Tai Tse	—	生菩提子
Vegetables, etc.		
Chestnuts, Shanghai, - Shing Ho, An	lb 6	上海山栗
Chi Chuen	—	治粉
Pine-apples, (French), Mexico, - Or Macao Pin Tan	—	澳門山栗

生肌

(Peecho), Shaoghat, Sheung Mai	上海湯麵
Poa Tsai Nips	芥菜
Soyuz, Ah Choi	豆腐
Loak, Tsa Kok	紅豆
Boh Roan, Hung Choi Tsai	紅菜
Beak, Green, Ching Yon Ka	青元菜
Red, Hung Kae	紅茄
Chaga, Chinese, yam, Kai Chai	芥菜
Chaga Red, Kuey Yek Choi	紅菜
Chaga, Shungat, Yek Choi	紅菜
Lo Shu, a. zouch, Kan Shun	腸爭
Yellow, Large shai, Tai Yet Choi Fa, each	大椰菜
Medium shai, Cheung Yeh Choi Fa	中椰菜
Small shai, Sai Yek Choi Fa	細椰菜
Kam Shun	金芹
Yory, Chinese, Tong Kan Choi	屠片
Ena tah, Yeung	洋芹
Red, Hong Fat	乾辣
Green, Ching Lat Choi	紅花柳
ry Stuff, Edulshi, Ka Lee Chu Liu	青辣
Wauers, Ching Kwa	加厘材
Squash, Fu Kwa	青瓜
Lo, Sun Tau	苦瓜
Yong, young, Sau Tse Keung	蒜頭
old, Lo Keung	蒜子

鮮 Horn
indian

Raddish, Shai..-Utk Kan ..	15	力根菜
Corn.-Sak Mai ..	" "	粟米
Poa.-Yeung Sang Choi ..	" "	洋生菜
Melons.-Mo Tai ..	lb 6	馬蹄
Cherries.-Kwai Lum Ma Tai ..	" "	桂林馬蹄
Broccoli, Fresh.-Sang Cho Koo ..	" "	生草薹
Malon, Amer.-Kam-san Houng Kwai, each ..	lb 12	金山香瓜
" .. Bombay.-Yeung Chong Tau ..	" "	洋葱頭
" Green.-Sang Chung ..	" "	生葱
Shanghai.-Shang-hoi Chong Tau ..	" "	上海熟菜
" Lettuce.-Tsi Man Sau Kwo ..	each	大葛蔴葉
" " " Chung " " "	" "	中葛蔴葉
" " " Kuo Choi " " "	" "	芹菜
" Peas.-Chin Tau ..	lb	青豆
" Sweet.-Fan Shu ..	" "	番薯
" Shanghai.-Shan-hoi Shu Tai ..	" "	上海薯仔
" Japan.-Yut Poon Shu Tai ..	" "	日本薯仔
" American.-Fa Xi ..	" "	花旗薯仔
" Moscow.-Wook-chow Shu Tai ..	" "	蘭州薯仔
" " " Tong Kwa ..	" "	紅瓜
" " " Hung Lo Pak Tai ..	" "	冬羅瓜仔
" " " rb (Fresh).-Tai Wo ..	" "	大黃
" " " The So ..	" "	紫蘇
" " " God Chung Tau ..	" "	軟菰
" " " Yin Choi ..	" "	莖菜
" " " Fan Her ..	" "	番茄
" " " Wa Tau ..	" "	番茄
" " " Fanti, (Long).-Lo Pak ..	" "	絲苗
" " English.-Yeung Lo Pak ..	" "	洋蘿蔔
" " Marrow.-Chit Kwa ..	" "	節瓜
" (American).-Kam-san Chit Kwa ..	" "	金山節瓜
" " Green.-Sai Yeung Choi ..	" "	西洋菜
" " Lily root.-Lai Ngau ..	" "	蓮藕
" " Tai Shu ..	" "	大芋

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

Kowloon Bay

SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.
VESSELS IN STEEL OR WOOD, STEAM OR MOTOR DRIVEN, TUGS,
BARGES, STEAM OR OIL LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES,
MOTOR YACHTS AND HOUSEBOATS.

ROOFS, BRIDGES, STEEL BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK.
SMART STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

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RELIEF FUND.

THE COMMITTEE SOLICIT THE AID OF THE PUBLIC, AND WILL BE
PLEASED TO RECEIVE GIFTS OF ARTICLES OF ANY DESCRIPTION
FOR THE ABOVE.

LAU CHU PAU.

CHAIRMAN.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
22, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$14 per annum, including postage.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

TO LET

TO LET

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS,
From 1st September next.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, July 7, 1914. 802

TO LET

2 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the
Ground Floor of Bello Buildings, 31,
Wyndham Street.
Apply to—
P. A. XAVIER,
Care of Hongkong Printing Press,
Hongkong, July 11, 1914. 819

TO LET

BOARD and Residence in private family
on upper level.
Apply to—
"PAX"
c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, August 11, 1914. 921

TO LET

GODOWNS in Ice House Street.
Apply HONGKONG ICE CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, May 21, 1914. 843

TO LET

A HAGIENDA E., No. 74, Mount
Kailash Road.
Apply CHAMBER & MUDY,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 2, 1914. 415

TO LET

LARGE AIRY HOUSE containing 18
rooms at the back of Electric Tram-
way Company suitable for big family or
private business house, 3 bedrooms facing
Bowling Green. Adjoining terms.
Apply to—
A. G. HEWLETT,
Architect No. 21, Queen's Rd. Central,
Or the Lan Tai Insurance Co.,
24 Lombard Street East,
Hongkong, August 4, 1914. 904

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TO LET

FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1914.
IN CANTON ON SHAMEN Lot 55.
The premises now in the occupation
of the Bank of Taiwan Ltd.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, August 5, 1914. 899

TO LET

LARGE airy front room on upper
level—cool—well furnished—good
view of the harbour.
Apply to—
"XXX"
c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, August 11, 1914. 920

TO LET

TO BE LET from 1st August, AIMAI
VILLAS No. 3, Austin Avenue,
Kowloon, comprising 6 big airy rooms etc.
Apply to—
PATELL & Co.,
79, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, August 5, 1914. 903

TO LET

TOP FLOOR HUMPHREYS BUILD-
ING, Kowloon. Immediate
occupation if desired.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 1, 1914.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South West portion of the
First Floor, including Treasury on
Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, June 16, 1914. 73

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be

deserted; if "Equalled," For Broad
Tables, "Cafeteria" Meals with Wines &
Liquors.

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

HIGHEST QUALITY ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Nautical and Surveying Instruments.

ZEISS Prism Binoculars.

Gold and Silver Watches by
best ENGLISH, SWISS & AMERICAN makers.SILVER and PRINCE'S PLATE WARE
from MAPPIN & WEBB, Ltd., LONDON.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

HOTELS

STATION HOTEL

NATHAN ROAD,
KOWLOON.ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS.
BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM.

Cold and Hot Water throughout.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BATH-
BILLIARD ROOM.

Private Dining Room

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

For Particulars apply to
THE MANAGER.Tel. No. K129. Tel. Address: "STATION."
Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1912. 906

KINGSLERE HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill
district, overlooking the Botanical
Gardens and facing the Harbour.
Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously
fitted Bathrooms. Telephone and Electric
Fans.
Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms.
Cable Address: "Kingsclere."
A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.
Hongkong, September 1, 1908. 1206

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

A Electric Taxis Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.TELEPHONE 373. R. H. NORTH,
TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."
MARQUEE.

STEAMERS PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

July 28, *Ville de la Colat*, Wurtemberg.
July 31, *Miyasaka Maru*, Aomori, Yokohama,
Hagaholm.July 31, *Deception*, Kermans.
ARRIVALS FROM CHINA.July 31, *Admiral*, Brindley, Chaiter
Furt, Buiton, Goben.

STEAMERS PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of*
India arrived at Vancouver on the 15th
August.The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Monipora* ar-
rived at San Francisco on the 25th
July.The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of*
Russia arrived at Vancouver between
2 and 4 p.m. on 20th July.

Other Vessels.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Nubia* left
Singapore for this port on the 15th
August, and is due here on the 21st
August, at about daylight.The s.s. *Tanda*, from Calcutta, has left
Singapore, and may be expected here
on or about the 21st August.The Mogul Line s.s. *Errol* sailed from
United Kingdom on 11th July, and
is due to arrive here on or about the
21st August.The s.s. *Tanda* sailed from Calcutta on
the 8th August, and may be ex-
pected here on or about the 24th Aug.The Shire Line, Ltd.'s s.s. *Carnarvonshire*
is to sail from Vancouver on the 10th
July, due here on the 25th August.

Latest Arrivals.

The Mogul Line s.s. *Errol* will sail from
Singapore on the 19th August, and is
therefore expected to arrive here on
Tuesday next, the 25th August.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed
in your hand luggage when going on a
journey. Change of water, diet, and tem-
perature all tend to produce bowel trouble,
and this medicine cannot be secured on
board the train or steamship. It may save
much suffering, and inconvenience if you
have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy
because it relieves the stomach
and intestinal pain quicker than any pre-
paration the case compound. It can be
bought from any chemist. A bottle will
keep for years, and no home is complete
without it. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

A PREVIOUS CRISIS.

France and Germany in 1905.

IT WAS WAR WARR AVERTED.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily
Telegraph wired on July 10th as follows:—
Why there was no war between France
and Germany in 1905 is now explained
quasi-officially for the first time by
Senator Almond. The revelation was
made at a speech at Raincy. It is well
known that when M. Delcasse resigned
after the visit of the Kaiser to Tangier
ten years ago it was because France
then was not prepared for war. But what
is now in the statement made by Senator
Almond is the scene at the memorable
cabinet meeting in which M. Delcasse
offered his resignation. M. Almond is
specially qualified to make this revelation
as he has been chairman of the Finance
Committee of the Chamber and an intimate
friend of the ministers in question.

MONTMARTRE COURIER.

M. Almond, referring to the long nego-
tiations about Morocco, said:—
"The difficulties do not date back to
yesterday. They go back ten years. It
was on the day when we learned from the
press that the German Emperor was to land
at Tangier. What was he going to do there?
He went there obviously to lay the founda-
tion of a German empire in Morocco. We
were to have the German flag flying over
Algeria as she is neighbour to the
European Continent. A grave question
therefore arose for the Government of
which M. Delcasse was a member, and
as you all know, Minister of War.
The course of a memorable
cabinet meeting, of which I may now
speak without fear of unduly revealing
State secrets, and the details of which M.
Berthelette related to me many a time. M.
Rouvier, who had called the meeting
specially the day after the landing of the
Kaiser, said: 'What are we to do?' M.
Delcasse replied: 'We must send a shot
to Tangier.' 'That will mean war,' re-
plied M. Rouvier. 'Are we ready?' he asked
each of the ministers in turn, and finally
addressing himself to the Minister of
War, he said: 'M. Berthelette, in the fol-
lowing words: 'Well, my dear Minister of
War, are we in a position to fight?' M.
Berthelette replied: 'No. The report of
General Sylvestre, who followed the Man-
churian war, showed that the 600 rounds
which we can fire per gun would be used
up in less than ten days, and we should not
be able to continue the struggle. I cannot
take the responsibility of the national
defence under such circumstances.'

DELICATE'S RESOLUTION.

"When M. Rouvier asked the same
question of M. Delcasse the latter stood up
and said: 'My dear colleagues, I under-
stand what this means. Here is my por-
folio,' and he left the Council Chamber.
On the day after his place had been filled,
and when a new Council was held, the
ministers decided that the army needed a
thorough reorganization, and for this
purpose M. Berthelette called on the Com-
mission of Finance. He demanded 1,400,000,000
to increase the artillery and to strengthen
the frontier lines. The sitting of the Com-
mission lasted till nine o'clock at night, and
M. Berthelette applied for authorization of
the credit for those expenses without a
public debate.

As is well known, the expenses were

finally authorized, and the French army,
as well as the navy, was rapidly brought
into more fit condition to defend the
country. But why the national defence
had been allowed to reach such a low ebb
is a thing that some are likely to forget.
It was owing to the Socialist campaign for
the five years previous, reducing the army
and navy to its smallest expenditure.

Senator Almond has evidently spoken so

plainly at the present crisis again trying to
reduce instead of strengthen the army, and
it is refreshing to see that the majority in
the Chamber, does not stint the Govern-
ment the money it needs for its military
expenses.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Only subscribed correspondence will

be forwarded to Europe per s.s. *Panama*
Maru.

A Mail for the United Kingdom and

the Continent of Europe will be despatched
by the P. & O. Oriental on the 19th inst.
The *Oriental* should connect with the s.s.
Arcturion at Calcutta. Should see sail to con-
nect with s.s. *Arcturion* she will proceed to
Bombay and connect with the P. & O. s.s.
Arcturion. The s.s. *Arcturion* allowing for 2 days
delay to await the arrival of the s.s.
Oriental is due in London on Sept. 21st.
The *Arcturion* is due on Sept. 26th.

Mails for Mediterranean Ports will be

despatched when possible directed via Suez.

The s.s. *Oriental*, with the mail from

London (via Siberia) of Tuesday, the 28th
inst., is due to arrive here to-day.

Mails will close for—

HONGKONG, HAIPOONG & PAKHOL.
Per Hongkong, at 8 a.m., on Thursday,
the 20th July.

SWATOW & BANGKOK.

Per Chindia, at 11 a.m., on Thursday,
the 20th Aug.

JAPAN VIA YOKOHAMA.

Per Nanyang, at noon, on Thursday,
the 20th Aug.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Den of Asia, at 3 p.m., on Thurs-
day, the 20th Aug.

CHEFOO, NEWCHANG & YI IREN.

Per Tiger, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the
20th Aug.

SWATOW.

Per Haiding, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the
21st Aug.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOH.

Per Haiding, at noon, on Saturday, the
22nd Aug.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Per Den of Asia, at noon, on Saturday,
the 22nd Aug.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Chindia, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the
22nd Aug.

*Specially subscribed corres-

pondence only.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy is master over com-
mon ailments, and all intestinal pains.
One dose relieves a second dose is rarely
needed to effect a cure. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

BANK CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Continued from page 7.)

Mr. Jenkins: You have had heavy ex-
penses to meet in connection with visits to
advisers on the upper levels, have you not?

No. Mr. Jenkins, Captain Superintendent of Police, was next called. He spoke
to receiving from the Singapore Police
copies and photographs of letters produced
in the case. It was in consequence of the
and inquiries in Hongkong that defendant
and Gutierrez were arrested. He saw
Gutierrez at the Bank and stated that the
photographs of letters produced in the case
which was sent wrongly in the photo-
graphed letter.

Police Inspector Tarrant gave evidence,
and in reply to Mr. Jenkins said Gutierrez
helped him to reconstruct the torn letters
found in the bank.

It provided a good deal of amusement,
did it not? No; it was rather difficult.
It took three hours.

You and Gutierrez have collaborated in
this case a good deal, haven't you? No.

My mistake? Yes (laughter). You have
not had any discussion with Gutierrez
except about this case? I never discuss
cases with prisoners.

Not when they turn King's evidence? That
makes no difference.

Witnesses returned to the statement in the
Police Court that when they were confront-
ed with one another Remedios said he
didn't know Gutierrez. The reason Mr.
Jenkins did not remember hearing this
might be that he did not attach much
importance to it at the time. The engineer of the
Indo China Steam Navigation Company,
said Remedios was formerly his clerk, and
the writing on the documents produced
appeared to be his.

Police Sergeant Clark deposed to search-
ing defendant's desk at Moore's Jardine
Matheson's office on June 4. It was locked
and contained several documents produced
in the case.

Inspector M. O'Sullivan gave evidence
concerning a search of Gutierrez's desk at
the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

In the comrade of the Mercantile
Bank, formerly of Messrs Jardine Matheson
and Co., identified specimens of defendants
handwriting, and similar evidence was
given by a Chinese contractor who dealt
with him.

Mr. Owen, manager of the Carlton Hotel,
said Remedios formerly lived at the hotel and
Gutierrez used to visit him there.

Ernest Dovey, assistant Government
analyst, gave evidence as an expert in
handwriting, examined a number of docu-
ments shown him and expressed the
opinion that they were all in the same
handwriting as that in the book identified
by him.

It was examined: Calligraphy was not part
of the curriculum of the Royal College of
science of which he was an associate. He
made a study of it partly as a hobby. He had
never given evidence as a handwriting expert
in a court before. The specimens were
handed to him first by Inspector
Tarrant, who examined and opined that
they were all written by the same man.
He arrived at his conclusions largely of the
result of measurements, of angles of the
handwriting. The mean of the angles in
respect of one piece of writing was 58.8,
and of the other 61.37.

The figures don't in the least
resemble one another, so you come to the
conclusion that they were both written
by the same person. Is that it (laughter)?

The witness entered into further
explanations, and stated that the letter
which had been placed together was not
written by Ribieri.

Mr. Jenkins: Just put your figures on
one side and putting your mathematics on
one side, say if these two letters are the same,
Witness said that the average of angles
was only one of the tests he used.

Mr. Jenkins added: You study nerve
tremor. How many has Remedios got?—
They vary at different times.

It depends on the time of the night? Suppose
(laughter). By Mr. Alabaster. He spent about 25
hours in the examination of the letters
when he was in the Government service in
Manila. He practised calligraphy as part of
his duties.

Mr. Dennis, of the outward bills depart-
ment of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,
gave evidence regarding the procedure in
his department.

Mr. Alabaster said he had only one more
witness, but he was absent on military
duty.

Mr. Jenkins put a few further questions
to Gutierrez with the permission of his
Lordship.

Mr. Jenkins put to witness a typewritten
letter and asked him if he still adhered to
his statement that he could not use a type-
writer.

Witness replied that a Mr. Hyndman
typed it for him in the bank.

By Mr. Alabaster. He is an obliging sort
of friend. Does he write love letters for
you? No.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow at
10 a.m.

THE CASE AGAINST RIBEIRO.

A. V. Ribeiro, alias Maurice Riley,

Richardson, and Rheas, was, in connection
above, before Mr. Wood this morning on
a charge of uttering two forged cheques at
the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes,
and Master's office) prosecuted and Mr.
J. H. Gardiner represented the prisoner.

Mr. Lewis suggested Wednesday after-
noon next as the day to proceed with the
charge. He thought he would require
three afternoons on alternate days.

His Worship set apart the afternoons of
Wednesday, Friday, and Tuesday on which
to hear the evidence.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 12.30—Pressure has

decreased slightly in all districts except
Cochin-China where it has increased slightly.
The Japanese anticyclone has moved
eastward.

There appears to be a typhoon on the
south-east of the Loochoos, probably
travelling northward, and a depression
over the north-west portion of the China
Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-morrow—

1.—Hongkong and Neighb. uncloudy;
N.E. to E. winds, moderate; cloudy,
showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: Light or vari-
able winds.

3.—South coast of China between Hong-
kong and Loochoos: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hong-
kong and Loochoos: The same as No. 1.

5.—Hainan: Variable winds, variable
clouds.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 19, 1914.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 1/10 1/2 com.
" On demand ... 1/10 1/2
" 30 days sight ... 1/10 1/2
" 4 months sight ... 1/10 1/2
" 6 months sight ... 1/10 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight 1/10 1/2

On Paris—

On demand ... 1/10 1/2 com.
Credita, 4 months sight ... 1/10 1/2
On Berlin—

On demand ... 1/10 1/2 com.
On New York—

On demand ... 1/10 1/2 com.
Credita, 30 days sight ... 1/10 1/2
On Bombay—

Wire ... 1/10 1/2 com.
On Calcutta—

Wire ... 1/10 1/2 com.
On Singapore—

On demand ... 1/10 1/2 com.
On Manila—

On demand ... 1/10 1/2 com.
On Shanghai—